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sandstone with argillaceous limestone rock, was discovered near Lubec, a chemical analysis of the waters of which has been made by Dr. Jackson. At Lubec are several veins of galena, an ore of lead, composed of lead and sulphur, contained in an argillaceous limestone, which are already wrought to some extent.

Limestone and marble are also among the great resources of the State. One of the most abundant localities of limestone is at Thomaston, where the quantity of lime manufactured the last year is estimated at four hundred thousand casks. This is sold at the average price of one dollar per cask.

Dr. Jackson has also devoted considerable attention to the comparative analysis of soils, and made a collection illustrating their geological origin, by which they may be traced back to the rocks from which they originated. The subject is certainly one of much practical interest; and this is, we believe, the only collection that has been made in this country to illustrate it. Numerous drawings and plates, by Mr. Graeter, illustrating the subjects of the Reports, accompany them.

6.—*Twelve Lectures on the Connexion between Science and Revealed Religion. Delivered in Rome.* By NICHOLAS WISEMAN, D. D., Principal of the English College, and Professor in the University of Rome. Andover; Gould & Newman. 1837. 8vo. 404.

DR. WISEMAN, we are told, in the advertisement to this edition of his Lectures, is the head of the English College at Rome, an institution devoted to the instruction of young men in theology, under the supervision of a cardinal, and receiving the attention of the head of the Romish Church. We are also told, that Dr. Wiseman was born of English parents, in Spain; and though we are not informed concerning the places in which he received his education, or the methods in which he pursued his early studies, it is evident that he is a man of varied learning; and he has shown himself, on another occasion, well acquainted with the writings of some of the most distinguished German authors.

About two fifths of the present work are taken up with the early history of the human race. Beginning without any thesis or theory on the subject, the author plunges deeply into comparative philology; or, to call it by its recent and more learned name, *Ethnography*, that is, the classing of nations by means of the comparative study of languages. He advert to the limited

views of the linguists of former times, in looking only for a lineal descent of words, where collateral branches might have extended, and in relying upon direct etymological derivation without comparing the affinities of various kindred languages or dialects. Instead of supporting a system, Dr. Wiseman turns himself to facts, and does not begin to philosophize till he thinks that the boundaries of observation have been faithfully explored. When a considerable number of words in two languages nearly resemble each other, notwithstanding there is a great want of resemblance in other words, a strong presumption is furnished that they sprung from a common, primary language.

Every one, who has any fondness for philological pursuits, must receive much gratification from examining the portion of the Lectures of which we are now speaking. Besides the condensed history which the author furnishes of the labors of the learned in this department, in different countries, he holds impartially the scales in which he weighs the opposite opinions concerning the original unity of all language. Among those who have aimed to demonstrate this unity, he singles out with special favor *Alexander Von Humbolt*, *Julius Klaproth*, and *Frederic Schlegel*; the first of whom pronounces the following strong decision as the result of his extensive inquiries; —

“However insulated certain languages may at first appear, however singular their caprices and their idioms, all have an analogy among them; and their numerous relations will be more perceived, in proportion as the philosophical history of nations, and the study of languages, shall be brought to perfection.” — p. 68.

The difficulty of tracing the relationship of the new world with the old, by means of comparative philology, is admitted by Dr. Wiseman. Still, the traditions that prevail among the Aborigines, on portions of this continent, relative to the early history of the human race, analogous to those of the Asiatics, go to establish, in his opinion, a common origin. Under the disadvantages of comparing the American unwritten dialects with those of Eastern Asia, it could hardly be expected that fragments enough could be found in the former, of a primitive language, to reconstruct their original speech, and show its identity with the language from which it had so long and so widely diverged.

The oneness of the human race is discussed in these Lectures, at much length; and the aid of learned travellers and scientific physiologists is called in to prove a unity of origin, notwithstanding the marked varieties which have been wrought by time and circumstances. The author does not deny or shun the difficul-

ties of the subject; while he acknowledges that the way in which nature has wrought in producing this variety is mysterious, he maintains that there is no impossibility, that races, apparently so peculiar and so unlike in many particulars, should have sprung from one family.

The following is a brief summary of what the author has attempted in a portion of this subject, which we select, together with the illustrations he has annexed. These are striking and ingenious.

“ We have seen it well established; first, that among animals acknowledged to be of one species, there have arisen varieties similar to those in the human race, and not less diverse from one another. Secondly, that nature tends, in the human species, to produce varieties in one race approaching to the characteristics of the others. Thirdly, that sporadic varieties of the most extraordinary sort, may be propagated by descent. Fourthly, that we can find sufficient proofs, in the languages and in the characteristics of larger bodies, or entire nations compared, of their transition from one race to another. Fifthly, that though the origin of the black race is yet involved in mystery, yet are there sufficient facts collected to prove the possibility of its having arisen from another, particularly if, in addition to the action of heat, we admit that of moral causes acting upon the physical organization.

“ And here I will remark, that we are often precipitate and unjust, in judging of the past by causes now in action. It is indeed true that nature is constant and regular in her operations; but if, in the short course of our experience, or that of past observers, no variation may have been noted in the uniformity of her workings, it is that the little segment of our duration's cycle, over which we and they have travelled, is but as a straight line, an infinitesimal element, whose curvature can only appear, when referred to a much larger portion of her circumference. That, besides the partial laws with which we are acquainted, there have been others once most active, whose agency is now either suspended or concealed, the study of the world must easily convince us. There were times, within the verge of mythological history, when volcanoes raged in almost every chain of mountains; when lakes dried up, or suddenly appeared, in many valleys; when seas burst over their boundaries and created new islands, or retired from their beds and increased old continents; when, in fine, there was a power of production and arrangement on a great, magnificent scale; when nature seemed employed not merely in the yearly renovation of plants and insects, but in the procreation from age to age of the vaster and more massive elements of her sphere; when her task was not confined to the embroidering the meadows in the spring, or to the paring away of shores by the slow eating action of tides and currents, but when she toiled in the great laboratories of the earth, upheaving mountains, and displacing seas, and thus giving to the world its great indelible features. And how are we to account for this, but by supposing in nature a two-fold

action, one regular from the beginning, and uniform to the end, the other a mysterious, slow-moving power, which, though revolving on the same plane, travels over it with an imperceptible motion, proportioned to the wants of the entire system." — pp. 144, 145.

Geology, another fruitful subject in its relation to the Mosaic history, is handled next to the history of man, in this course of Lectures. The statements here made concerning the conclusions of modern geologists, in regard to the changes on the earth's surface, are valuable in themselves, while they serve to allay the fears of those who have taken alarm, lest the cosmogony of the Old Testament should not only not be verified, but should be even brought into discredit, by means of new discoveries in geological science. We cannot forbear, in this connexion, to extract the pleasing reflections of the author at the close of one of his lectures :

" And surely it must be gratifying thus to see a science, formerly classed, and not, perhaps, unjustly, among the most pernicious to faith, once more become her handmaid ; to see her now, after so many years of wandering from theory to theory, or rather, from vision to vision, return once more to the home where she was born, and to the altar at which she made her first simple offerings ; no longer, as she first went forth, a wilful, dreamy, empty-handed child, but with a matronly dignity, and a priest-like step, and a bosom full of well-earned gifts, to pile upon its sacred hearth. For it was religion which, as we saw at the commencement of this lecture, gave geology birth, and to the sanctuary she hath once more returned." p. 192.

Of the lectures on the remaining subjects, namely, Early History, Archæology, and Oriental Literature, sacred and profane, we have not room to speak particularly. The treatment of these, as well as of the other great subjects, is marked with frankness on the part of the author, when he is met by difficulties ; while he ever takes delight in verifying the scripture histories, by the light shed through the advancement of learning and science, and by the great discoveries to which these have given birth. The history of science and literature here unfolded, in relation to the Scriptures, is applied in its results to the verification of revealed truth, not only as that history is drawn from the friends of religion, but as it is deduced from the writings of those who have carried on their investigations without any reference to the Bible, or any suspicion that the results would be so applied. Thus the antiquary and the orientalist are unawares made tributary to the theologian. The writings too of unbelievers, and even of those opposed to the Scriptures, are in this way employed in defence of religion, contrary to their expectation and their will.

On the whole, we have been highly gratified with these Lectures. They are adapted to convey much instruction. And though the style has not the freedom and ease which we should have expected, if the author had been mainly conversant with English scholars, yet it is perspicuous and pure, and sometimes beautiful. Dr. Wiseman, as we have said, is a Catholic; and we add, so far as we discover his character and disposition from this work, a man of generous and liberal feelings. If he believes in the adage said to have been current in the church to which he belongs, that "ignorance is the mother of devotion," he has no fears, on the contrary, that science and learning can, on the whole, or in the end, be converted into weapons of hostility against the Christian faith; for thus far, the more searching they have become, the more have the fears of the timid believer subsided, and the conviction of the ingenuous inquirer been strengthened.

7.—*Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petraea, and the Holy Land.* By AN AMERICAN. In Two Volumes. New York; Harper & Brothers. 12mo.

THESE two volumes contain a journal of the author's tour, included within the years 1835 and 1836. From various allusions throughout the book, it may be gathered, that he had previously travelled over the continent of Europe, and visited all the usual objects of taste and curiosity. This portion of his wanderings has evidently been selected for publication, because it extends over a part of the ancient world not often trodden by Christian feet, and yet connected by a thousand interesting associations with Christian thought. Without being a profound classical scholar, the author shows himself to be a man of good education and good sense. Without being an antiquarian or an artist, he shows a just appreciation of the wondrous remains of ancient toil and skill, with which a large part of his course was thickly studded. But the distinguishing merit of his book, is the unaffected truth and liveliness of his descriptions and narratives. He makes his reader see, as he himself saw, the varied and interesting scenes amidst which he travelled. The appearance of the country, the manners of the people, their condition and moral character, are delineated with a graceful ease. We have a series of pictures, rapidly executed, but full of minute and characteristic traits, that show the hand of the sagacious observer. In point of style, these volumes have little in them that can be